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the Japanese are of dark complexion they can endure the tropical climates, regardless of what might have been the case with their ancestors in the ages gone by, the conditions in Formosa had proved that this was not the case. It would mean enormous expenditure, a diversion of military strength, and would serve no purpose. If America got tired of the Philippines and offered them to the Japanese they might consider it, if America would advance sufficient money as a present to cover the enormous expense of the next thirty years' administration. On no other condition could or would Japan entertain such a proposition.

Mr. Zumoto then said war between the two countries would not benefit the United States, while with Japan, if defeated, which would be probable, it would mean *annihilation*.

In closing, Mr. Zumoto was sure that the friendly intercourse would not only be improved, but would continue for many years between the two countries.

Peace and Friendship with Japan.

Remarks of Jacob H. Schiff at the Celebration of the Mikado's Birthday, in New York, November 3.

There can be no function in which Americans should join more readily and gladly than in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of the enlightened monarch who rules the destinies of our gallant and progressive neighbors across the Pacific. Called to the throne almost half a century ago, after a period of great turmoil, just as Japan was emerging from its feudal state, he at once, though young in years, took firm hold of the reins of government, acquired a thorough understanding of the needs of his people, in due time granting them of his own accord liberal self-government, and he thus gained the loyal attachment of his subjects scarcely equaled in any other dynastic country. Without the unquestioned and individual support which the people of Japan are ever ready to give to the government of their emperor, they would not likely have emerged so thoroughly victorious in the two great struggles they have passed through with mighty foreign foes vastly their superiors both in numbers and material resources.

The American people, ever ready to espouse the cause of a people struggling for the maintenance of their national existence, did not hesitate to accord their unre-served support to Japan when, hardly half a decade ago, the northern Colossus sought to crush the then comparatively small island empire. Our people were glad when victory all along the line crowned Japan's heroic resistance, and rejoiced that, through American initiative and on American soil, a peace became concluded between the combatants which assured to Japan the fruits of the victory she had fought so gallantly to attain.

Nor do the American people begrudge Japan its recent mighty national development, and they freely recognize its dearly bought right to leadership on the Asiatic Continent. They have regretted that Japan has recently found it necessary to enter into alliances creating a situation in the Far East which we fear cannot but result to the detriment of American interests, and if we have frankly expressed our misgivings because of this, we have done so solely in the earnest desire to prevent a weakening of the friendship which has existed since many

decades between Japan and the United States. We know that alliances like those recently entered into by Japan are not likely to last, and we shall calmly await the time when the government and people of Japan, with whom we cannot but live in peace and friendship, shall once more be free to meet us in a spirit of perfect mutual confidence and coöperation.

The weapons we employ are not made of steel and iron, nor do we seek for victories the fruits of which we are not willing to share with the entire civilized world.

Before long we shall have completed, and shall present to the world's commerce as the free gift of the American nation, the great maritime canal, which is to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, where our own ships will freely pass the commercial flag of Nippon, and Japan having been brought many hundred miles nearer our Atlantic seacoast, the commerce of the two countries will receive an impetus which cannot but result in still closer commercial relations, the best warrant for lasting peace and amity.

I thank you, Mr. Consul-General, for having given me this opportunity to express the feelings which animate me on this auspicious occasion, and through you, as their representative here, I wish to the people of Japan a long continuance of the beneficent reign of their enlightened Sovereign.

Battleships on the Pacific Coast.

BY CHARLES FAUSTUS WHALEY.

"That a naval force with a fighting line of sixteen battleships is the right of the Pacific Coast of the United States, was the declaration made last night by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, who commanded the battleship fleet on the first stage of the world-girdling journey. Admiral Evans made the statement in an address to the directors of the Panama Pacific Exposition gathered in conference, and placed himself on record as favoring San Francisco as the site for that exposition. He suggested a great naval pageant as an adjunct to the fair. 'San Francisco is ideally situated for such a naval demonstration,' he said. 'The entrance of the North Atlantic fleet through the Golden Gate is still fresh in the memory of all who witnessed the stirring picture. With the coöperation of the governments of the world, that picture can be surpassed.'

The above clipping from the *Seattle Times* explains itself and exposes the desperate straits to which the Navy League of Washington is driven for fuel with which to replenish their war-signal fires. If you go back a little you will recall that about every second year, just previous to the assembling of the United States Congress, the American people have been threatened with ruin by a Japanese invasion, or some other great destructive force, which only the construction of a great navy can avert. So fierce has been this war cry and so brightly have the signal fires been kept burning, especially along the Pacific Coast, that great Japanese battleships, black, sinister, terrible, could almost be seen prowling up and down the coast, "seeking whom they might devour." This danger of war continues until the appropriation bills for navy and army have passed both Houses; then the war cry ceases, the beacon fires die out, and the war is over.

How long will the unsuspecting people continue to be duped by these sensational methods? The speech of the renowned Rear Admiral in San Francisco, from which the above quotation is made, convinces me that the Navy